section f. The General Assembly may,

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section f. The General Assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the means bers elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be saken by yeas and mays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by intitative perition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or federicon, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amonded and revised article of this longitudes or one new article which shall not contain more than one ambject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go not force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more han one amendment shall be submitted as to enable the electors to vote of the electors of the State be taken upon then underton. The General Assembly may any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question. The General Assembly may any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question. The General Assembly may any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the state, as the organized she to more than six months after that on which said question shall lave been voted on. The electors of a convention to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of any state of the state, as then reganize chail have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make mornimations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one andidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be proscribed by the senatorial committee of for respective parties and a certificate of nomination shall be med in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate tall be existed for each or as paragration, and such candidates of with emolecular such laws the right to vote or one of such vandidates, and the two andidates receives the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be solved and all candidates for delegates at Jurge shall be nominated by cominating petitions only, which shall be least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same tied in the or of the Secretary of State has before any such electhe verted in the mame to be verted in the mame to be provided by law forhouse and until otherwise or such petitions shall be to so of the state, equal in so the percentage of the state of the state of the senatorial district communities reside; and all delegation art-large shall be a communities reside; and shall delegate and the fifteen cantour any emblem or party causer, and the infreen canmeantes at large receiving egate from the senatorial the names of a blogater-at-large shall be convene I shall be convened e Governor within r election at the pon the convening elegates shall take to support med States and of and to fattafully as delegates of the receive for their receive for their dollars per diem by aw for mem-scably. A major if the convention on for the transstitution shall be relection to the hersin provided, a majority of all o the convention, as entered on the convention shall "De convention shall t such orders, emas it may deem
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State of Missouri.

Department of State 1, John L. Sailivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foreseme is a full, true and comreposed ascendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, also of the two me this?" of the State of Missouri, also of the two
propositions proceed by referendum petitions; also of the one anguidment to the
Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualifier
voters of the State of Missouri at the
seneral cleation to be held on Tuesday
the someod day of Notember, A. D. 1920.
In temperature between I hereanto set my
hand are efficied the great seal of th
State of Missouri. Done at office in th
only of Indernon, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1930.

30HN L. SULLIVAN.

JOHN L SULLIVAN, Secretary of State. (Seal)

With the Help of His Friends

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

(& 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Jack Heaton emerged from the tent and threw himself down on the pine needles beside Tom. "Where's Court?" he asked.

"Chasfag a skirt!" Tom's voice held utter disgust. "It's the limit. Here we fellows come up here on a camping trip and the first thing Court does is to full for a pretty face staying over at the hotel. It's playing the deuce

with our plans." "Righto," returned Jack, chucking a pine cone into the lake. "Per schedule, we should now be catching black

bass on Lost Loon pond." "The funny part of it is," mused Tom, "the lady in question turns an Iceberg shoulder on Court. I happened over on the steamer dock and, take

It from me, she has no use for him." Jack sat up quickly. "All the more reason that we should nip it in the bud before he's smitten beyond hope." "Listen here, boy. What's the first thing a man objects to in a pretty

woman?" "Her belonging to somebody else!

replied Tom promptly. "Prezackly, old top. Same with a woman. She wants to think she's the first and only. Now hark to my little scheme. You put Court wise-don't tell him how you get the information, that isn't necessary-to the fact that the beautiful girl is engaged. Get it? Engaged. Only it would spoil her good times up here if the men got wise For my end of it, I'll hint to Miss Wilits that Court is not what he seems that he has never got over a youthful love affair. Still loves the fair hand that gave him the mitten. Get me?"

"I get you," said Tom. "but why do you draw the pleasant end of it? And how," he continued suspiciously, "do you know her name, and how can you manage a conversation with her?"

"Well," said Jack, slightly embarrassed, "I happen to have met the girl she's staying with, Sally Dalton. Our canoes bumped and-oh, I'll manage all right. Only, for the love of Pete, let's be speedy about it or we'll be too late with our assistance!"

Few schemers find their opportunities lying so neatly in wait as did Tom and Jack when they puddled over to the hotel that evening, apparently fured by the seductive strains of the three piece orchestra playing for the weekly hop. First they spied Court leaning against a veranda pillar, gazing morosely at a thin young moon Then on the lawn they descried Mirinm Willis in the midst of a little group of men.

"Beat it, Tom," cried Jack, "ever to Court, and, so long as you're in it at all, go in strong. I'll wait my chance with Miss Willis."

Twenty minutes later, Tom had succeeded in reaching the point he desired in his conversation with Court. 'She's some looker!" he was saying diplomatically. Then he set off his bomb - "Her flance is a lucky man!" Even in the darkness Tem could feel Court's piercing glance. "MISS WIL

Hs-engaged?" "Oh, years and years—three years!" Torn throw it off ensuelly. Then,

goaded by Court's silence, he elaborated. "She's keeping it dark up here for various reasons-but she's really absolutely infarmited with bim."

"Look here, old chap"-Court's voice sounded strangely broken-"did sheshe didn't get you to tell me all this?" "No-oh, no," Tom retreated in

alarm, "Only-it seemed as if you ought to know." Tom felt Court's hand gripping his

shoulder, "Thanks, Tom," he said. "You've been a genuine friend." Then Tom found himself alone, Tom gazed after him doubtfully. In-

terforing with love's young dream-by George, he didn't know about it. Then his spirits rose. Tomorrow at this time their tents would be pitched on Lost Loon pond.

Meanwhile Jack, after a series of successful maneuvers which afterward he recalled with pride, succeeded in counding up Sally Dalton, having a dance with her, getting an introduction to Miriam Willis, suggesting to the latter that they sit out a dance on the veranda.

Then, after a few remarks on the beauty of the night and the numerous ness of the stars. Jack adroitly introduced the subject of Court, "Poor Court!" he said, "he tries so hard to enjoy himself. That affair a few years ngo. He's never got over it!"

"Indeed! How interesting!" and Miriam's cool voice was more than merely polite, "Do tell me about it." "Well, it-er-seems the girl lilted

film. But he never stopped loving her Says he never will. Unusual, isn't it?" "Very!" returned Miriam dryly, as plete easily of the twelve joint and con one who wishes to imply that her exarrest resolutions of the Piftieth Genera portence with men has been far otherwise. "Does he know you are telling

> "Oh, no!" and Jack's voice was shocked. "He's very sensitive about it-never has mentioned her name. He simply goes to pieces whenever he speaks of it."

Miss Willis seemed to have lost interest and was drawing her scarf dout her shoulders. "These August nights," she murmured, "are so chilly I believe I will go in."

Some time later Jack and Tom met in high feather. The orchestra was through with "Good Night, Ladies,"

The the vernbus and walks were slow

ly emptying. "All over, boy," chuckled Tom. "And no more skirts in ours! Heigho, a start at dawn for Lost Loon pond. Can't you feel that three-pounder or your- Hist, Jack, what's that?"

What was it indeed? Silhouetted against the whiteness of the boathouse by the landing stood a familiar figure-and in his arms a girl.

Tom and Jack stopped short in their tracks and before they recovered from their astonishment snatches of conversation not intended for anyone's overhearing came to their ears.

"My darling girl, to think we let a silly quarrel spoil our happiness! And you have considered yourself engaged to me just the same ever since!" "But how did you know, Court?"

"Tom told me. Very decent of him. never let on that I chose this lake ecause I had heard you were to be here! And until tonight you wouldn't even speak to me!"

"But I couldn't believe you were in earnest. Why, we owe everything to those two dear boys. When I heard how faithful you had been-oh, Court, if it hadn't been for them I should have gone away in the morning and never have known! But now-"

At this point Tom and Jack succeeded in backstepping to the verands step, where they sat down weakly. "She was here on purpose!"

"If it hadn't been for us!" "Next time Court starts on a camp-

ng trip and suggests the place-"Next time Court starts on a trip. old boy," interrupted Jack, "we won't be going along. You'll be throwing old shoes and rice, while I-I-" Jack paused and gazed thoughtfully at the

"Yes, you, go on. What will you be doing?" egged on Tom, gloomlly. "I'll be consoling the maid of honor." finished Jack cheerfully.

HAVE BRAINS AND USE THEM

Rats Exhibit Intelligence in Many Ways-How They Sometimes Obtain Food Supplies.

Rats are well known to be highly intelligent animals, although to the one unfamiliar with their customs this may seem due to their wariness in regard to traps and their boldness and courage in combat. Besides these traits, many others have been noted. Stories are told of ship rats that, while gnawing through the woodwork of a ship, always stop before they completely perforate the side.

The manner in which they transport eggs to their burrows is most surprising, says the New York Times. Rodwell, in his book, "The Rat," gives a case in which a number of eggs were carried from the top of a house to the bottom by two rats devoting themselves to each egg, and afternately passing it down to each other at every step of the staircase. Rats will not only convey eggs from the top of the house to the bottom, but also from bottom to top. The male rat places blusself on his forepaws, with his head downward, and raising up his hind legs and catching the egg between them pushes it up to the female, who stands on the step above, and secures it with her forepaws till be jumps up to her, and this process is repeated from step to step till the top is reached.

A writer in the Quarterly Review de-Tibes an instance aboard ship wherein eggs were continually being stolen from the storeroom. Having laid in a fresh stock of eggs, the captain sat down in a position that commanded a view of the eggs and waited. Before long, to his great astanishment, he saw a number of rats approach, form a line from his egg baskets to their hole and hand the eggs from one to another in their fore paws.

Their long, narrow talls may seem of no use to many people, but they have proved very valuable in procuring food. Rats have been known to help themselves to oil by holding on to some convenient support by the side of the bottle and then dipping their tails into the oil and pass it to others.

Treasure for Aquarium.

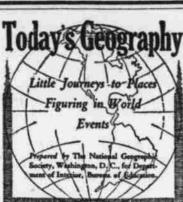
There was added not long ago to the aggarium at Calcutta a gigantic crab, about two feet in diameter across its shell and having legs three feet long, which had been captured in a drag net in the Indian ocean about a mile from the shore and at a depth of 45 fathoms. After being placed in a large tank it devoured the fish and smaller crustaceans that were its fellow prisoners, and later in the evening surprised its keepers and visitors by emitting a white prosphorescent light. strangely illuminating the gloomy corner where it had concealed itself be tween two rocks.

Pacific Gulf Stream.

The Pacific has its own "gulf stream," which is called the Japan current, and it is formed in the same way. The trade winds, blowing from the tropics, bank up the warmed ocean waters in the Yellow sea (corresponding to our Gulf of Mexico), and thence they pour out between Japan and Formosa, the stream thus formed passthe southern coast of Alaska, and ment. down the west coast of North America. Hence it comes about that the whole southern coast of Alaska has a tem- cation to the National Geographic soperate climate. It is warmed by the Japan current.

After Something New,

When his mother told Jimmie that it was time to get ready for Sunday school, the four-year-old reasoner said: "I am not going to Sunday school am going out to the garage with father and learn to be a garage man."



ANTWERP: A LATTER-DAY ATHENS

Antwerp, where the United States athletes performed so notably in the 1920 Olympic games, was Europe's Hamburg of the sixteenth century and the Athens of the seventeenth. This city compels American admiration by its phenomenal power to "come back." Crushed by wars, inquisitions, economic bans and persecutions of its people, Antwerp always has risen again.

Figures tell the story. Population in 1568, 125,000; twenty years later. only 55,000. From 1800 to 1850 the population almost doubled. To its 290,000 in 1904, a hundred thousand more were added before the Germans came in October, 1914. The 12,160 vessels that passed in and out of its fine harbor in 1905 marked an increase of more than 50 per cent since

Not that Antwerp is a perennial boom town. It is at least 15 centurles old. And during that time its story is one of struggle against repeated tragedies. When the Germans invaded the city its noble cathedral tower looked down on just one more, though infinitely more cruel, blow of the sort It had been receiving since the middle ages. Napoleon (some say Charles V) compared this tower to Mechlin Ince. Its delicate chiseling forms a network of stone embroidery against the sky that can be seen from the surrounding flat country, and from the winding Scheldt, long before any other building in Antwerp is visible

By 1600, five hundred ships often came and went from Antwern's harbor in a day and two thousand wagonloads of merchandise usually entered its gates. A thousand foreign business houses were represented there. its own merchant princes dwelt in almost regal splendor.

Amid this material wealth noble works of art were created. In the city's museum were specimens of its glorious school-paintings by Dyck, the Teniers, Memling, Massys Jordaens, Jan van Eyek and Rubens though the last named was better represented in the cathedral by his musterplece, "The Descent From the Cross," and two other noted works,

In the Museo Plantin were relies of that Elbert Hubbard of the middle ages. Christophe Plantin, whose press product was no less distinctive when he etic pamphlets were struck off than when devout religious works were printed and embossed

During the religious disturbances of the mid-sixteenth century the cathedral, then considered second only to St. Peter's at Rome, was pillaged by the Iconoclasts. Its images and pic tures, its magnificent vases, its 66 al tars and its great organ, considered the finest of its time, were burned or broken by the torch-bearing vandals. Whitewashed walls reminded twentleth-century tourists of these depre-

Other churches were ravaged at that time. But what Antwerp suffered then was mild compared to the horrors of "the Spanish Fury" in 1576, when that latter day Nero, the duke of Alva, and his Council of Blood. began a reign of terror which savagery scarcely could surpass. Tying wealthy citizens to horses' talls, he would drag them miles to "trial."

Antwern suffered grievously from this debauch of hangings, quarterings, beheadings and butcheries. In three days 8,000 of her men, women and children were slain, burned or drowned: hundreds of the fine marble homes destroyed, and the carivalent of millions of dollars worth of property wrecked.

It was seven years later that the doughty citizens of Antwerp made short shrift of the duke of Anjou's plotting against Flemish liberty. When the duke and his men overcame the Flemish guard of a drawbridge, and 3,000 of the duke's troops rushed in to take the city, workmen fought furionsly with their oven shovels, and citizens grabbed arquebuses and chewed coins into shape to load them.

FINLAND: WHERE WOMEN WON VOTE BY HELPING SETTLE A STRIKE

Victory for woman suffrage in the United States adds interest to the experiences of Finland, where women won the franchise by their part in quieting labor troubles similar to those which now assail the United States, Incidentally, Finland was one of the first portions of the old Russian eming south of the Aleutian chain, along pire to set up a constitutional govern-

The advent and progress of suffrage in Finland is described in a com.nuniclety by Baroness Aletta Korff as fol-

lows: "From an educational point of viewthe women of Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of coeducational schools throughout the country which prepare students for any more. I know all about it and I the university examinations. Girls were admitted to the university in 1878, and, until the war intervened, I sian continents, and with every rail- nually

they not only attended tectures but ook part in all branches of university life: they participated in all the celebrations and festivities, and were members of the various clubs and student organizations, in which they were on a footing of perfect equality with the men, and frequently were elected to various official positions. After they were graduated from one of the several high schools or from the university, there were many branches of work open to them,

"Having thus such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the woman's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1863 the diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living In the country, and in 1872 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women social democrats included the suffrage in their program, but the special activity for the suffrage began only in the year 1904, although in 1897 a petition had been officially presented to the diet at the request of the 'Finnish Woman's association."

"The reason why so little was done in direct furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage between the years 1897 and 1904 is that Just at that time Finland was passing through a severe political crisis.

"After the outbreak of the October revolution in Russia (1905), a sympathetic strike was declared in Finland and several of the members of the central committee elected by a massmeeting to manage the details of the

strike were women. "The first action taken by the committee was to close all the liquor shops, saloons and barrooms, and to organize a volunteer police force to keep order. After the second day the markets were reopened and the strikers were not allowed to cut off the water supply. In short, the strike was managed in a most orderly and systematic way, and no outrages of any sort were committed,"

FUTURE OF SYRIA AFFECTS CIVILIZED WORLD

More and more frequently the spotlight swings to Syria. The Syrians declared their country independent. and chose Prince Felsal as king. Fels al reigned a few days. The French set up a temporary government, and now Feisal seeks restoration.

Syria's future concerns the entire world, for it is coming into its own as result of new railways which make It once more a link land in history's chain. Explaining the significance of recent events, a communication by Maynard Owen Williams says:

"Syria closes the east end of the Mediterranean and is bounded on the forth by the Taurus mountains. The



Syrinn and Arabian deserts limit further settlement to the east and south. But in connection with world commerce it has always been closely related to the fertile valleys of the Nile and the twin Mesopotamia rivers, and its commercial life of tomorrow cannot be divorced from that of Mesopotamin.

"The future of Syria depends upon the development of two ports and upon who controls these strategic centers of politics and commerce. Alexandretta and Halfa attain new importance as the Dardanelles are internationalized and free passage, open to all nations. cuts across what Germany was forging as a Berlin-to-Bagdad route, all but 200 miles of which, between Nis-Ifin and Tekrit, a few miles above Samarra, is now complete.

"This new line of traffic from Alexandretta past Aleppo to the Euphrates river at Jerablus, connecting the oldest routes of international commerce. also separates two important lingual groups, for Turkish is generally spoken to the north of the railway and Arabic to the south.

"Whatever political adjustment is made between England and France, Italy and Greece, Arabia and Syria, conservative Mecca and liberal Beirut, Zionist and Greek Orthodox, Christian and Moslem, Maronite and Druse, the line of division between the Turkish and Arabic tongues will be significant, for language differences as well as those of race exert a profund effect on political life in the Levant.

"Syrin is the hub of the Afro-Eura-

way that reaches out to Bremes Baku, Bokhara, Barma or Bisemfortein the central region of the world's greatest land-mass achieves new sig-

nificance. "Aside from its importance as a trade route, Syria will find its greatest future as an agricultural nation, and has extensive regions which cap he made to produce large crops."

RUMANIA: PAWN OF MANY

Rumania, which has attracted attention recently because of the visit of Prince Carol to this country, has been a center of European war storms for thousand years.

Peter the Great once established a protectorate over the Rumanians and Catherine the Great later advanced a plan for the annexation of their territory to Russia. Fearing that such territorial expansion might be a menace to her, Austria persuaded Catherine to abandon that plan.

Rumania, as we now know it, was formed from Moldavia and Wallachia In 1861. Previously these principalltles had been under Turkish suzersinty, following Austria's protest agaist Russia annexing them. Autonomy being guaranteed by the powers which agreed to the union of the principalities, following the Crimean war, Rumanians chose an army officer, Col. Alexander Curza, as their ruler, His title was Alexander John I, prince of Rumania.

When, seven years later, the element in power at Bucharest decided for a change of rulers there were few formulities. Invading the prince's bedroom by night, leaders of the group presented a certificate of abilication to be signed, and then bundled him in a carriage and put him aboard an express for Paris.

The count of Flanders, brother to King Leopold of Belgium, was chosen by a provisional government. The powers, especially Austria, protested, and Prince Charles (Carol), who had been an officer in the Prusslan army, was substituted. He set about freeing the country from the suzerainty of Turkey.

When the Russo-Turkish storm clouds arose in 1875. Charles sought to have the powers guarantee the neutrality of Rumania. He failed. Then an agreement was reached with Bussia. Under its terms Russian soldiers were to have free passage through Rumanin, while Russin was to respect the rights and defend the integrity of Rumanla.

When the war began Russania promptly declared herself independent of Turkey. As the war went on Russin needed help budly and flustly Rumania responded to repeated appeals. Under Prince Carol, Rumanian and atfled troops gained a decisive but costly victory before Plevan. Rumanian freedom was recognized in the treaty of San Stefano, and it furthermore was stipulated that Rumania was to get the swampy country known as Dobrudja, lying between the Danube, where it flows to the north, and the Black sen. Russia was to have Pessarabia, territory claimed by Bumania and in part occupied by her

Rumania protested hitterly against exchange of picturesque Hessarabia for the unity Dobrudia region. Russia threatened to disarm the Remantan army, and Prince Canol planning responded that his army might be destrayed but it never would be dis

The Russo-Turkish treaty of Son Stefano was overturned by the congress of Berlin, but Russia's alm in Bessarabia was not dealed. Thus Rumania, after beloing Russia in her plight, came out of the wor with less than she had when she went in.

CANADA MAY ADOPT AN ESKIMO INDUSTRY

Conversion of the arctic and sub-arctic regions of Canada into a reindeer ment producing area is being considered by the Canadian government and is being widely discussed through-

A communication to the National Geographic society recalls that reindeer were not indiscount to Alaska and tells the interesting story of their Introduction there.

"The story of the Inception and growth of the religious enterprise in Alaska is very interesting and is not generally known," says the writer, "During an extended trip of inspection of the missionary stations and government schools in 1800. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, then general agent of education in Alaska, was impressed with the fact that the natives in arctic and subarctic Alaska were rapidly losing their sources of food supply,

"Doctor Jackson saw that unless something was done at once the United States would have to choose between feeding the 20,000 and more natives or letting them starve to death, "The same moss which covered so many thousands of talles of the plains of arctic Siberla was seen everywhere in Alaska. The tame reindeer was practically the same animal as the wild caribon of Alaska, changed by being domesticated for centuries.

"On his return to the United States in 1801, Doctor Jackson asked congress for an appropriation to provide the money for importing a few deer. Congress was not convinced of the wisdom of such action, but several private persons were so interested that they placed \$2,000 at Inother Jackson's disposal to begin the experiment. The first deer were brought over that year. It was not long before the government realized the importance of the movement, and in 1894 appropriated the sum of \$6,000 to continue the work, Later the appropriation was increased and by 1900 amounted to \$25,000 an-